MARKED SUCCESS IN PROPAGATING COD AND LOBSTER.

UNAVAILING SEARCH FOR HERRING IN THE OPEN SEA - WARDENS APPOINTED TO GUARD THE RIVERS WHICH SALMON FREQUENT-TO DISSEMINATE

BAIT INTELLIGENCE. St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 20 .- In former letters, gave an account of our Fisheries Commission, in connection with the important operations they are corrying out in the artificial propagation of marine fishes, especially cod and lobsters, at Dildo hatchery. I propose in the present letter to furnish ie readers of The Tribune with some further information regarding the progress of the commission during the season which has lately closed. The experiments they are conducting are of special importance to this country, where the main industry is fishing; but they are also possessed of deep interest for the people of every country

re fish are taken or consumed. The results of this season's operations at Dildo. in the hatching of Cod ova, have been of a highly Nearly 40,000,000 of satisfactory character. young codfish were hatched and planted in the waters of Trinity Bay. In 1890 the output of the hatchery was 17,000,000 of young cod. The capacity of this well-appointed hatchery is such that from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 of ova could be hatched each season. But the difficulty lies in procuring a sufficient number of spawning-cod to vield the requisite number of ova. Trinity Pay is of very large dimensions-some ninety miles in length and about forty miles wide at the mouth It has been, however, so largely depleted of cod that it was with the greatest difficulty with Mr. Nielsen procured 900 fish Of these a third perished from the effects of injuries received when taken on book The total number of ova "shipped" from the remainder was 78,950,000. Over 50 1-2 per cent of these were hatched, which is a fair average. Many more spawning fish would have been obtained, and a larger output from the hatchery reached, but for the prevalence of la grippe in severe form during the caplin school, when codfish are most plentiful. For over three weeks hardly a fisherman was able to work an oar; and the employes of the hatchery were all prostrated by the epidemic.

An important improvement is about being in troduced at the Dildo hatchery. Mr. Nielsen is now constructing a salt-water pond in which the cod will be allowed to spawn in the natural way. instead of taking them out of the water and "stripping" the ova and milt from them. From 70 to 90 per cent of the ova can be hatched under the improved system, instead of 50 per cent as at present. Mr. Nielsen has now in the wells 588 codfish, in splendid condition. He hopes to keep these alive during winter: and if successful, he will start early next year with a good stock of spawners: and with his salt-water pond and the addition of a welled vessel to collect cod in other bays and bring them to the hatchery, he hopes to plant next season, 250,000,000 young cod

Lobsters were very scarce in Trinity Bay last summer; but Mr. Nielsen was successful in procuring 18,505,600 lobster ova, of which he hatched 10,274,300, or about 60 per cent. These were planted in Trinity Bay. It was, however, in the use of the floating

incubators, of his own invention, that Mr. Nielsen achieved the most remarkable success in the prop gation of lobsters. These incubators are worked by men who have been specially instructed, and at a very small cost. The ova are stripped from the lobsters which are brought to the factories, before they are thrown into the boilers, and are thus saved from destruction. The incubators are placed near the lobster factories, in pure sea water where there is a certain amount of motion. they are liberated and of ova is obtained. This these floating incubators eighteen different stations in our northern, eastern and southern bays. The suc cess has been marvellous. The astounding number of 508,680,400 ova were hatched, and th young lobsters were planted in a thoroughly healthy condition. This shows an increase of 117,745,900 over the number hatched in 1890. The total number of lobsters stripped was 26,498. In Canada Mr. Nielsen's incubators have been employed this year, but we have not yet learne with what degree of success.

Everywhere we hear of the danger of the lobster being exterminated. In almost every locality where a lobster fishery has been carried on on a large scale the experience has been the same. First the lobsters are found, after a short time, to diminish in size, until at length they become so small as to be unprofitable. Hundreds of places in which lobsters were once abundant are now "cleaned out." All rules and regulations, as well as close seasons, have failed to save the lobster fisheries from deterioration and ultimate destruction. By the use of floating incubators, it seems to me that the lobsters may be preserved from destruction and the fisheries maintained in a productive condition. One of the main causes of deterioration has been the destruction of myriads of ova in the process of manufacture. The new method collects these ova, brings them to life and plants the young

If, with this appliance, a close season be ob served, the result will be the preservation of lobster fisheries in full efficiency, and they car also be planted in waters where they did not previously exist. In addition, however, Mr. Nielsen proposes an alteration in the lobster trans which will have the effect of permitting the smal immature lobsters to escape out of the traps, while only mature lobsters are retained. After a long course of careful experiments, he has succeeded in constructing such a trap. The traps at present in use can be altered into the shape he recommends, at a small cost. If these expedients be carefully employed, the future of the lobste fishery is assured, and its expansion may be safely

This year Mr. Nielsen turned his attention to the improvement of our herring fishery. Hitherto our herring have borne a very bad character in foreign markets, and fetched low prices. In many cases, shippers suffered heavy losses, the article exported proving unsalable. This state of matters was caused by bad curing, and packing in unsuitable barrels. Our fishermen did not know how to cure and pack the herring so as to take the market, and in consequence, millions of dollars were lost. The Fisheries Commission requested Mr. Nielsen to draw up a paper on "The Cure of Codfish and Herring." This was printed and widely distributed. But more was neededa practical illustration of the results of a skilful cure. In January last, at the request of the Commission, Mr. Nielsen went to Sound Island, in Placentia Bay, one of the principal resorts of the herring in winter. Here he had 100 barrels cured and packed under his own supervision. As an experiment, part of them were shipped to Hamburg, New-York and Chicago, and in all these places, met with a ready sale at remunerative prices. They were packed in wellmade, hardwood barrels, having strong iron hoops and arrived at market in perfectly sound con-The prices ranged from \$6 to \$8 per barrel. Those sent to Hamburg were smoked, and were pronounced well-cured, rich and delicious in flavor-superior to the Scotch. Purchasers in New-York and Chicago also expressed approval and requested more. An average profit of \$1 per barrel, after all expenses were paid, was realized.

A considerable number of our capitalists are making preparations for curing herring, this winter, in the way recommended by Mr. Nielsen, so that a great expansion of our herring export may be anticipated. Naturally our herring are of excellent quality and only require to be properly cured and packed to take a good place in fereign markets. The two bays in which most of the winter herring fishery is carried on are Fortune and Placentia. This year we learn that a large

fleet of American vessels are on the way to Sound Island for frozen herring, which hitherto have obtained at the wretchedly low price of from 50 cents to \$1 per barrel. The new development in packing is likely to raise the price, to the great advantage of our fishermen.

A further effort in the same direction deserves notice. In last year's report Mr. Nielsen recommended a search for the summer resorts of the herring, with the view of initiating a drift-net summer fishery, in the open sea, similar to those of Scotland and Norway. When herring appear in our bays in winter, they are comparatively lean and the flesh dry. No one knows where they are in summer, at which season they are fat and in the best condition, and if cured and shipped would realize much higher prices than those now obtained. Besides increased employment would be given to our fishermen. If we could discover the home of the herring in summer, the result would

be a valuable addition to our resources. The Government were petitioned on the subject, and agreed to meet the expenses of the search recommended. Accordingly, on August 15 Mr. Nielsen took his departure in a small vessel of forty tons, fitted up with drift-nets and all other suitable appliances. He came back on October 19, having circumnavigated the Island and searched the surrounding waters to a distance of from twenty to forty miles off the cost. Not only had he in view to ascertain whether deep sea fishing for herring after the European method could be carried on profitably off the cost of Newfoundland, but also to determine whether mackerel could be found anywhere in the surrounding waters. Some seventy or eighty years ago mackerel were almost as plentiful as codfish in our waters, and were then so little esteemed that they were used largely as bait for cod.

that they were used largely as bait for cod. Suddenly this capricious fish, for some unknown reason, disappeared. Of late years some have thought, from various indications, that they were returning to their old haunts; and hence Mr. Nielsen was asked to look into the matter.

Mr. Nielsen's course at first was north from St. John's, looking into the bays as he passed along the coast. A careful search along the eastern and northeastern shores, at a distance of from ten to forty miles off, failed to discover any trace of herring or mackerel, or any food in the water on which either could subsist, with the exception of some zoa brachyura, which were sparingly scattered about some distance off shore. A still more remarkable circumstance was noticed. The organic slime which plays such an important part in all the sea fisheries of the world, and which is known to originate in the Arctio regions and is believed to be borne south by the Arctic current in abundance, was very sparingly present, as the tow-net proved. regions and is believed to be borne south by the Arctic current in abundance, was very sparingly present, as the tow-net proved. In fact, the physical conditions of the waters outside the coast plainly showed that no herring could resort there for any length of time, and therefore that no drift-net herring fishery could be established there. The whole force of the Arctic current, with its water having a temperature below thirty-two degrees, was felt a few miles off the coast, and to a depth below the surface of from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. If then the herring come into these waters at If then the herring come into these waters at all, it can only be for a short sojourn; and in order to find food they must soon return to the great bays. In these bays food is abundant; so that it would seem as if on their in-draught, the animalculae were drawn into these deep, sheltered fords, or in some way are attracted there when passing along the coast. The consequence is that lish of all kinds follow their food into the bays where it is plentiful, and there they remain for feeding and reproductive purposes. Mr. Nielsen's conclusion is that the herring along this coast are confined to the bays, so that a deep-sea are confined to the bays, so that a deep-sea fishery could not be profitably pursued. The abundance of food in the waters of the great bays accounts for the presence there of such shoals of cod in earlier times, shermen began to apply their destructive modes of fishing by which they killed more immature ish than the natural annual supply. Hence the necessity now of restocking these exhausted bays by artificial propagation. The best summer fat

by artificial propagation. The best summer fat berring were found in White Bay, but these were not plentiful, and were much mixed up with herring of an inferior quality.

To all who are engaged in the study of the physics of the sea, these researches of Mr. Nielsen will be full of interest. The great bays running up from 50 to 100 miles into the land are really the nurseries of all our fish. There they live, in distinct colonies, moving from deep to shallow water according to temperature and food sunplies. they live, in distinct colonies, moving from deep to shallow water according to temperature and food supplies. Each bay has its own finny inhabitants which are distinguishable from fish of other localities and resort only to its waters. They do not wander away in their migrations thousands of miles into the broad Atlantic, to mingle with other wandering shoals. The cod are home-loving—have a defined habitat—are local in their babits and each forn has its own varieties. nome-loving—have a defined habitat—are local in their habits, and each fierd has its own varieties. Hence the enormous importance of the artificial propagation of codfish. The young thus brought to life do not disappear into the great occan, but grow up within the limits of their own bay; and obeying the great law of all fish life, return for reproductive numposes to the place when they for reproductive purposes to the place where they had birth and passed their early days. We may safely predict that it is just as possible to restock a bay when exhausted, or a dishing bank, with maring fishes as to restock a page lake as to restock as the conductive of the conductive forms. river with fresh-water fish. On this principle it is that we are carrying on our experiments in cod and lobster hatching.

Mr. Nielsen took his course through the Stratts

od and lobster hatching.

Mr. Niesen took his course through the Straits of Belle-Isle, and passed down the west coast of the Island. Here he found a remarkable clainge in the physical conditions of the sea, which proved to abound in food suited to the herring, the temperature of the waters being also high. The season was pretty far advanced and the weather had become stormy so that he was unable to fuvestigate the waters as carefully as he wished. He satisfied himself, however, that a large quantity of herring, of excellent quality resort there all through the summer, on a bank outside the coast, stretching from Cape St. George to Cow Head, or Sandy Bay—a distance of 115 miles. Here a profitable drift-net summer fishing for herring could be established and prisecuted for three or four months, beginning in June. The herring which resort to this bank are different entirely from those found in St. George's Bay, the Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay; but they are of superior quality and such as would suit European and American markets.

This is a very important discovery, and will possibly lead to the initiation of a new and valuable industry off our western coast. It re-

valuable industry off our western coast. It remains for our enterprising capitalists to follow

mains for our enterprising capitalists to follow it up.

In returning by the southern shores of the Island, Mr. Nielsen made trials with his driftnets at Burgeo, St. Pierre and the mouth of Placentia Bay. Very few herring were taken at any of these points. A further corroboration is thus supplied of Mr. Nielsen's experience on the eastern coast. The vast shoals of herring which appear in Fortune and Placentia bays in winter are simply bay herring, which are confined to those localities, and move from deep to shallow water according to the season. No summer drift-net fishery could be established in the waters off these bays.

This year for the first time a number of war-dens were appointed to guard some of our salmon rivers to enforce the law and to prevent obstruc-tions being placed in the way of the salmon when ascending to their spawning grounds. Most of our fine salmon streams have been almost ruined through neglect. Barring these rivers with nets by ignorant, avaricious men has driven the fish away, and years will be required for their restoration.

Another important service rendered by the Fish-cries Commission has been the organization of a Bait Intelligence Department. At a central tele-graph station an operator is appointed, whose duty it is to collect information regarding the move-ments of the bait fishes and to distribute it, so that they regards from the banks arrive in search ments of the bait fishes and to distribute it, so that when vessels from the banks arrive in search of bait at any port the captains have only to apply at the telegraph office to learn where the bait fishes are to be found at that time. Most important aid is thus rendered to our bank fisher-

It becomes apparent, from all which I have stated, that we are gradually getting scientific knowledge brought to bear on our fisheries in an intelligent, practical shape, and that the results are likely to be of the most beneficial character.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR

From The London Daily News.

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A Swiss paper receives the following highly interesting particulars on the subject of Prince Bismarck's resignation, from a man who is alleged to be initiated into Berlin Court secrets as no other has been, and whose information has always proved correct: On Saturday, March 15, 1890, toward 8 o'clock in the morning, while the Prince was still in bed, he was informed that the Emperor was waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bismarck's apartments in the office of the Secretary of State. When the Prince entered the room the Emperor received him with the following words, spoken in a tone of the most vehement reproach: "You a short time ago forbade the Ministers to make reports directly to me; but I absolutely wish that my Ministers present themselves personally to me." "Your Majesty," answered the Prince, "by virtue of the law I alone am authorized and charged to make direct reports to your Majesty; this is absolutely necessary if the proceedings of the Government are to have a firm and united character. If, within the last few weeks come Ministers have got into the way of making reports to your Majesty, it is in opposition to the law, which gives this right alone to the Chancellor of your Majesty. But as soon as your Majesty, orders me, I will yield to your wishes, and propose a change in the law." "Also in the Working men's question," continued William II, still morning, while the Prince was still in bed, he was informed that the Emperor was waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bismarck's apartments in the office of the Secretary of State. When the Prince "entered the room the Emperor received him with the following words, spoken in a tone of the most vehement reproach: "You a short time ago forbade the Ministers to make reports directly to me; but I absolutely wish that my Ministers present themselves personally to me." "Your Majesty," answered the Prince, "by virtue of the law I alone am authorized and charged to make direct reports to your Majesty; this is absolutely necessary if the proceedings of the Government are to have a firm and united character. If, within the last few weeks, some Ministers have got into the way of making reports to your Majesty, it is in opposition to the law, which gives this right alone to the Chancellor of your Majesty. But as soon as your Majesty, orders me, I will yield to your wishes, and propose a change in the law. "Also in the Working men's question," continued William II, still in an exciled tone, "my plans meet with your persistent opposition. I look to the measures which I consider useful being carried out thoroughly." "I do not oppose the improvements which your Majesty thinks of introducing," was the reply, "but my years" the second that the depression being about 1,500 feet in width and in deepth about 750 feet.

A man who narrowly escaped relates that loud noises which results the depression being about 1,500 feet in width and in deepth about 750 feet.

A man who narrowly escaped relates that loud noises which gow which resembled thunder, but vastly louder, were character the shock from undernowal which results that the depression being about 1,500 feet in which which which which which is flowed; a feet but a feet to the which which is flowed to common humanity. The Emperor personally contributed for the relief 23,0000 ven and the Working men's question, continued William II, still in an exciled tone, "my plans meet with your

of experience tell me that some of them-need certain modifications, which are absolutely necessary, and I shall have the Johor of submitting them to your Majesty." No, no; no modifications, "Interrupted the Emperor. "I wish my orders to be carried out Just as I give them." The severity of this expression of his will at last exhausted the Prince's calmaness. "I think I can perceive that my services are not fortunate enough to please your Majesty." he said, "and that some thoughts exist of getting rid of me." The Emperor here made a confirmatory gesture with his hand; if it was done unknowingly it was not less significant. "In that case there is nothing else for me to do but to hand your Majesty to let me remain in office till May, so that I may personally defend the Military bill in the Reichstag. I fear my successor would find it difficult to break the opposition in Parliament and carry the bill." While the Chancellor was speaking the Emperor shock his head several times, and said at last, "No, no." The Prince bowed without saving a word, and whited for a sign from the Emperor to withdraw. After a few painful moments of silence the Emperor said, still most excited, "There is still a word to be said about your mysterious negofiations with Dr. Windthorst. I know you receive him in your house, and I forbid these meetings." But now the Chancellor, who the whole time had kept his temper with the greatest trouble, broke out and said: "I know quite well that for some time I have been surrounded by sples and tale-bearers, who watch every step I take. It 7s true, and again I say it is true, that I have invited Dr. Windthorst in order to discuss things with him. But it is not only my right, it is my duty, to have communication with skilled politicians, whether they be members of Parliament or not, and nobody, not even your Majesty, will be able to prevent me from doing so." After these words, spoken in the greatest excitement, the Emperor dismissed his Chancellor with a simple movement of the head. So ended this fateful

THE EARTHQUAKE IN HONDO

THE LARGEST ISLAND OF JAPAN

CITIES AND VILLAGES SHAKEN TO PIECES AND -SCENES OF TERROR - PHYSICAL

CHANGES IN THE SURFACE

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The details of the recent terrible carthquake in Japan, of which we have had only most unsatisfactory nformation by telegraph, which had thrown many Japanest resident here into a panic of fear and appreh-Japanese, and have received minute details of the great catastrophe this evening from my brother.

ity and heartrending scene-such as was perhaps never before experienced by any living sonl-to this public and especially for the sati-faction of those whose feeling heart and generous humanity stirred up by the first If our hearts are not made of stone it is time to giv them a full scope of tender exercises. If you still rmember the fearful catastrophe which occurred in Charleston some years ago and destroyed the whole city town in Western Pennsylvania, and the collapse of th dreadful sight of which chilled the blood of every be holder and thrilled every heart with pity, all together are nothing in comparison to the great calam ity which visited the thousands and thousands of fami lies in Japan.

28, and with this single stroke of the wand of nature the only possible means of communication were cut off tion of railroads, telegraphs and the disruption of the surface of the ground. four days, and the number of shocks felt was varied at places from 100 to 610. Among these are counted lives and the violent convulsion of the earth, and were not strong enough either to affect human life or to cause any physical change.

The shocks were felt all over Hondo, the main island of the Japanese Empire, except a small portion at was about the centre of Hondo, embracing severa provinces. The provinces of Gifu and Ahlchi suffered The number of the dead so far reported in the Ahichi is 2,351, the injured 2,751, the houses destroyed 41,498. In the Gifu the number of the dead so far known is 5,117, the injured 6,525 houses destroyed, 40,474; houses burned, 40,963. This desiructive list would suggest to you the extent of the calamity and disaster. The devastation was so ocking that it might wring from one tears of blood Houses after houses, villages after villages and countie after countles are confused heaps of ruins and the densely crowded inhalltants that thrived yesterda are as literally out of existence to-day as if some nstrous chasm in the earth had swallowed them up. Vast numbers of them are buried under the ruin spread with unwonted fury, there being none to check he flames which have made the furnace of hell on earth. Some villages were completely hid in ashes and the air was tainted with the smell of the burning

sight and 500 people are reported to be dead. The odor of the mangled bodies under the ruins threatens an epidemic. Hagulara, a town of Gifu, lost 100 lives and every building was thrown to the ground, leaving only a single bridge unmolested. At Takebana, out of 1,300 houses only two or three are left standing. The list of deaths is untold. are dug out, which will probably take a month, and correct information from all quarters is received the death rate will in all probability swell considerably. From some villages not a soul escaped alive. This appears monstrous and incredible; but it may really have been so, as they were not only assailed by the fall-ing ruins, but with fire and water besides—for in places mountains were so shaken that they collapsed, falling into a river-bed, obstructing and turning the whole current upon the ruined villages and towns.

The pittful stories, the pathos of which would can choking in the throat of every reader, are innumeral Here is an instance: A little child crept out from under some ruins, crying for help with all the voice she could muster to get her parents out of the wreck. But before any help could possibly reach her she was surrounded with fire and was seen no more. In the temples at Ohgaki and Takebana on this fatal day a great festival was to be eschruted in honor of Shinran, a saint of th Buddhist calendar. A great concourse of people was pouring into these temples from early dawn, and by 6 o'clock they were packed with young and old men and women. The priests had just begun their exer-cises, when this terrific destroyer shook down the whole building before any one could escape. In one of the temples 200 people were covered by the ruins, and the fire which followed reasted them to death. The place was soon crowded with frantic and horror-stricken searchers. The sight of the burned remains was dreadful. Several victims had either lost heads, feet or hands, and still others were torn to pieces. Some were burned to the bone and others still had some flesh hanging, but almost all were burned beyond recogni tion. Despair and grief were depicted on the faces of half-frenzied searchers, who were picking up unknown bones or hanging to half-burned bodies in despair ever finding the remains of their dear kindreds. these wholesale destructions every calamity that knówn on the face of earth was to be seen.

There were many places where the ground opened and swallowed up human beings alive, and small breaks of this kind, a foot or more in breadth and to a depth of from three to fifteen feet, are numerous. Boiling mud was ejected in mighty currents from some of these breaks or openings, and also from wells, which are numerous in Japan. A voicano which had long ceased to send up volumes of smoke, stones and mud, broke out afresh. At a certain place the ground sank in, carrying down with it thirty or forty houses, to the depth of 250 feet or even 300 feet. One of the largest of these sunken cavities is found at the foot of the White Mountain, which lies in a northerly direction from Gifu. It measures in length 5,500 feet, or a little over a mile, and in breadth 500 feet, and is now a lake. The Fuji Mountain, the highest in Japan, also suffered to a degree that is marked from a distance. mud was ejected in mighty currents from some of the

THE DIFFA.

ENTERTAINING THE SID.

From The Leisure Hour. Toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon of a December day, a small party might have been seen approaching the Arab town of Stein, a fortified place in a southwesterly direction, some 250 miles place in a southwesterly direction, some 250 miles from Algiers. The party, which was directing its course toward this walled town, consisted of three persons: El Ebib, a negro mule-driver: Bel-Ouari, a well-armed "Spahi," acting as guard and guide, and finally "the Sid." And it was to give pleasure to "the Sid" that the other two undertook the journey. "The Sid," which, being interpreted, means "Mistress," was an American lady, and she it was who travelled to Stetin along with El Ebib and Bel-Ouari, and as "the Sid" she

interpreted, means shistors, was always and she it was who travelled to Stetin along with El Ebib and Bel-Ouari, and as "the Sid" she was always known and addressed in the desert. Now, the Sid is not an ordinary person, doing each day the ordinary duties that fall to the lof of the ordinary civilized lady. No, she strikes out paths for herself in life, and they are paths very seldom trodden by other people. She is a lady of a certain age, as the French say, though indeed she herself would frankly say, I was sixty-three last birthday;" but she defies time and his assults. The Sid will travel all night in a third-class carriage in Egypt, wrapped up in a mackintosh to keep the dust off, with a newspaper tied over her face, and will not smother. While her fellow-passengers in that carriage gasp for breath, and fret and fume, the Sid will be on the floor, with her head reposing on guide-book for breath, and fret and fume, the Sid will lie on the floor, with her head reposing on guide-book and paint-box, and sleep like a top, undisturbed by noise, jolting, dust, or any other adversity. The Sid can go without food like a camel for an almost indefinite period, or can dine very bliss fully upon rouina, which is wheat roasted and coansely ground. To the ordinary mortal this is such a dry and chaff-like provender that a very few grains go a long way indeed. But the Sid is such a dry and characteristics and all such as few grains go a long way indeed. But the Smunches it gratefully, and derives therefromuch inward comfort. A most suitable person

munches it gratefully, and derives therefrom much inward comfort. A most suitable person is she to travel in the desert, and one not to be disturbed by small difficulties, nor lightly to be turned out of her way by them.

Picture a gray stuff dress, very useful but not elegant, stout boots, also not elegant, and a water-proof cloak all over pockets, and every pocket stuffed to the utmost, and no gloves—that is the costume of the Sid of the Desert. She rides a califorchon, like an Arab woman, and having once done so, despises side-saddles from that day forth; and thus bestriding her horse she will advance against a cold head wind through clouds of dust, and make never a sound of complaint. That is the Sid in the Desert.

Two black legs, two dirty feet, two dirtier hands, one moderately white shirt, one black head—that is El Ebib. He is only a negro, only a mule-driver, and, as all negroes look alike to the uninitiated white person, he needs no further description. Only let no one imagine that the negro of the northern Sahara is at all like the flat-nosed, thick-lipped African negro we are so familiar with, for he is not.

Bel-Duari, the guide, guard, and interpreter, was a very different sort of a person. There was no deficiency of clothes about him. He was a well set-up spahi, with good horse, good saddfe, and good rifle, all kept in apple-pic order, as became a smart soldier who took pride in himself and his accoutrements.

When going into the Desert the Sid mentally vowed to do as Arabs did, but her resolution was put to a severe test by her first experience of real

yowed to do as Arabs did, but her resolution was put to a severe test by her first experience of real Arab life, on the occasion of the "diffa" or dinher at Stetin. Letters of recommendant at Geryville added a certain em-Arab, so that the Sid and her escort were gra-iously received by the Caid of Stetin, who, inciously received by the Card of Sterm, who, in deed, came to the borders of the town to mee, and greet her on her arrival. A few minutes later a man was seen to ride off at a full gallon for some unknown destination, whence an hour later he returned with a sleep on his crupper. Meanturned with a sheep on his crupper. Mean-the Sid took out her paint-box, as usual-wed her spare moments in adding another of to her already large collection of the fibra. This painting of flowers led natives to form a very erroneous view ruing her powers. They thought her natives to concerning her powers. They thought her a medicine woman, well skilled in the properties of her's, and under that supposition she received some curious appeals for assistance. Women begged to be touched for sore eyes or headache.

and as time seemed to hang heavy upon the hands of Bel-Ouari, he escorted the Sid fo the festivity. She was conducted to the place of honor, and sat down beside the band, which consisted of a huge horn and some tom-toms and other contrivances horn and some fon-tons and other contributes for making life hideous. The music, which she did not admire, was performed as an orchestral accompaniment for two dancers, a sort of limited ballet, who, with the aid of a long searf, endeavored to express all the emotions that the heart is capable of. It was a pantomime of love, and being danced by two women must have been a coefficiently curious performance.

even men came to her seeking relief from

capable of. It was a pantomime of love, and being danced by two women must have been a cufficiently curious performance.

Then the "diffa" was announced, and again led by Pel-Ouari, her splendid-looking and stately guard and interpreter, the Sid renaired to the banquet ball. The table consisted of a carpet spread upon straw on the ground. The Si's at down like a rabbit hunched up upon her heels, and the others crossed their legs in the way affected by Turks and tailors. The first course appeared. It was a converged of hits of mutton, the ci-devant sheen composed of bits of mutton, the ci-devant sheep the man had fetched on his crupper, roasted on a stick. The stick was handed around and each guest picked off a piece with his fingers and ate is. to suffer the double penalty due to these circum-ctances. Did any one pull off the stick a dainty morsel of more especially appetizing character? His politeness made him hand the nit to the Sid, His politeness made him hand the oit to the Sid, and her politeness forced her to eat it. After this first course there came a long pause, so long, in fact, that the Sid thought all was ended, and finding that one sheep's kidney roasted and one small cutlet had not allayed the pangs of hunger small cutset had not analyce the pangs of funger caused by a ride of many hours across the desert, in the teeth of a keen wind, she opened her capa-cious basket and pulled forth a bag of the all-satisfying rouins. She measured out a small feed for each of her men and herself.

They had just finished their provender when the piece de resistance was set upon the carpet. This was the "couseousou," the grand Arab dish, in fact the one dish of the Arab cuisine. As the reader will probably never be called upon to eat couseousou, he may be told how it is made. Its ingredients are flour and water. The Arab women make it and the process is simple. The right hand is dipped into water, and is applied to the left, which has been dipped into flour. A rotary motion soon evolves small, round pellets of dough; and this is couseousou. The pellets, having been dried in the sun, are cooked in the most approved modern fashion by steam, being placed over the pot where meat is boiling.

It was a dish of these appetizing pellets that was placed before the Sid. The dish itself was a huge wooden bowl, and the couseousou was piled mountain high, with a chicken on the top, like a boiled weathercock. When this work of art had been sufficiently admired, El Ebib, the negro driver, arose from his crossed legs and removed the weathercock from the apex of the couseousou mountain; and then another man made a sort of crater in the summit of the mountain, and each excest made a cave in the base in front of himself: They had just finished their provender when the

mountain; and then another man made a sort of crater in the summit of the mountain, and each guest made a cave in the base in front of himself; but as there were only three spoons to six guests, several had to resort to the natural implements of fugers. The Sid, observing the difficulty, got out her own two private spoons from her basket, and arming herself with one, lent the other to Pel-Quari. When all the holes were dug somebody because it in the pott in which the user had been Pel-Ouari. When all the holes were dug somebody brought in the pot in which the meat had been boiled, and poured all the liquor into the crater at the top, and speedily the caves around the base were filled up with appetizing soup.

Then El Ebib, the negro, seized the weathercock already mentioned, and tearing it into little mouthfuls, strewed them about the dish. Now the Sid knew that the negro man had never once washed his hands since he came into her service:

therefore when site saw this horror she closed her

washed his hands since he came into her service therefore when she saw this horror she closed her eyes and inwardly said, "Can I live and eat of this dish?" But fortifying her soul with a quotation from Victor Largeau, to the effect that "he who cannot bend himself to all the exigencies of Arab cannot bend himself to all the exigencies of Arab life had better stay at home," she opened them again, and bent herself to the torn-up chicken. On another carpet was placed another dish of conscouson capped with mutton, around which were gathered those persons of lower degree, who were nevertheless high enough in the social scale to be admitted to the banquet. These men ali ate with their fingers. Each guest, having made his hole in the mountain, collected little handfuls of the pellets, dipped them into the gravy in the hole, rolled them together in a juicy bell, and tossed them down his throat. Their mutton was torn into mouthfuls by one of their number, a tossed them down his throat. Their mutton was torn into mouthfuls by one of their number, a process which our highly artificial life rejects with loathing, while suffering unknown horrors to go forward unchecked in our kitchens. Perhaps if El Ebib himself were to go into the kitchen of a first-rate London coffee-house, he would flee from it in horror, and sigh for the couseonou which was only torn up by hands which one could see.

And so the "diffa" continued until each one had cate in a houndary, and as activities in the rate of the couse of the control of the couse of the couse of the country of the couse of the country of the couse of the country of the c

And so the "diffa" continued until cach one had caten in abundance, and as nothing is ever left after an Arab "diffa." El Ebib took heed for the morrow. He selected such pieces of meat as he thought should tempt a lady's morning appetite, rolled them up in his own pocket-handkerchief, and in kindly pantomime intimated to the Sid that the meat was for the next day's lunch. But there is a limit to even the endurance of the Sid, and the pocket-handkerchief of El Ebib, the negro, lay on the other side of that limit. Accordingly, on subsequent occasions she provided a piece of paper wherewith to wrap up her lunch each day, and so was spared the pocket-handkerchief of that regro man.

that regro man.

As soon as the "upper carpet" had finished their meal, the dish of conscousou was handed over to the crowd of hungry onlookers who lingered around the door, snifting greedily at the banquet going on within. They soon picked the platter clean, and not a scrap was left. Then there

were cigarettes and coffee, and the Sid sat there until the men had done smoking, after which they again adjourned to the wedding, which was still going an

until the men had done smoking, after which they again adjourned to the wedding, which was still going on.

In fact, a wedding takes about a week to perform, during which time the bride and bride groom, deeked in their best, sit in a room and receive visitors day and night. When this ordeal is over the bride is escorted to her husband's home, and it is Stetin etiquette for her to go as slowly as it is possible for her to move. Four hours a mile is a nice fashionable rate, and it the too-forward bride should step a bit faster, the leaders of society, the Mrs. Grundys of the Desert, check her, and make her keep the old custom in all its strictness.

Having seen enough of the wedding, the Sid returned to the house, and wrapping herself in her shawl went to sleep on the carpet which had served as dinner-table. El Ebib built up a theoretical wall on one side of her with the saddles and other baggage, and then laid himself down on the same carpet, but in the next room thus evolved. About midnight some of the wedding guests came home and lay down also, till the floor could hold no more, and there they all slept, as quietly as kittens until morning dawned.

And this was the beginning of the Sid's journey across the Desert, a journey during which she saw many strange things and had many new experiences. The familiarity of long usage at length so hardened her that she learned to sit out an Arab "diffa" in perfect serenity, and eat consou with appetite, and this with companions who sometimes ate with spoons, but more often dispensed with those luxuries and took to their fingers.

fingers.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO SIBERIA?

RUSSIA WANTS IMMIGRANTS AND IS BUILDING A RAILROAD FOR THEM.

The railroad which the Russian Government is build ing through South Siberia from the Ural to the Pacific Ocean will open an immense country hitherto almost unknown to the world for foreign culture, and it may be of interest to see what the condition of the land is. Generally, it may be said, Siberia, by the hand of nature, has been endowed not less than other countries. It produces almost every kind of European grain and fruits, even grapes, and has an abundance of all metals, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, etc. coal, graphite, porphyry and precious stones, and it is, or has been, the home of all kinds of mammalian animals. The rivers and lakes are crowded with all kinds of fish, and the Arctic Sea abounds with whale

The area of Siberia is about 12,000,000 kilo metres, but the northern and greater part of it's almost waste, inhabited only by a few thousands of Samojedes and Esquimanx. Snow and iccover the earth in the north almost all the year round, only melting in two or three months in the This country is immer, when the sun never sets. then visited by large herds of wild reindeer, coming from the south and returning there as soon as winter ets in. The polar hear and the black fox live here onstantly, and hunting these and the seals and ishing are the only occupation of the northern people.

The Samoledes and Esquimaux seem to be related to Their languages are not so different that they cannot understand each other. Their manner of living and culture, if it can be named so, is almost the same. They are all nomads, going north in the summer and south in the winter. Their clothing is made of scalskin, and both sexes wear the same style In the summer they live in tents made of skin, and their only furniture is of skin. They cover themselves with skins and sleep on skins. are heated with open fires in the middle of the tent, and, as the pine never here becomes a tree, only a shrub, the natives use the blubber of the and the oil of the seal for fuel.

The people are chiefly small, filthy and indolent They do not provide for the morrow, and it seems incredible that a single man is able to eat from sixteen to twenty pounds of raw salmon in a day. The Samojed can count only to seven. A larger number is "a many." They are very fond of intoxicating drinks, but fortunately these are rare in their regions and the importation of them is forbidden.

In withter they live in huts, made of turf and mos and covered with snow. The entrances to these huts are long and low, and one has to crawl through them eat is intense. Their food is fish and seal wash down with brain which they they do not leave the huts in cold weather except when they have nothing to eat. have neither preachers nor authorities. strongest man is the most respected and he decides all quarrels. The men have only one wife, but wedding ceremonies are unknown. Wives are commonly gained by bargain and often exchanges a good-natured way. Dogs are the only domesticated animals. Each party has at least six or eight of them and treats them well, keeping them in the general living room.

make or repair their in:plements and weapons. sleep a great deal and tell legends, these varying only slightly. The Samoled, however, has good common sense and almost mother wit and often entertains his company extremely with his tales.

Accordingly there are no poor people, as they say, and the Samojedes consider themselves a happy folk. They love their cold homes and in other countries always are homesick and take the first opportunity to return to their native land.

Central Siberia has a sterile land and cold winters which make it unfit for agriculture. In this part of the country are found mines of coal and metals and there are small settlements where merchants drive bargains with the natives. Intoxicating drinks are not allowed to be sold on credit. Taxes to the Govern

not allowed to be sold on credit. Taxes to the Government are paid in skin, for or other natural products. Here are immense forests of pine, larch, fir and birch of large growth, among which live several kinds of large growth, among which live several kinds of animals with costly fur. Hunting these and herding reindeer give subsistence to the inhabitants, who for the greater part, like the Samojedes, are nomads; they are mostly of Russian origin and have the Russian orthodox religion. They live in tents and have in every tent an altar. In winter they go South.

South Siberia, from 59 degrees to 49 degrees in attitude, however, produces European crops of all kinds. It has a greater area than European Russia, but is not settled for great distances. The railway, however, is expected to open the country to settlers as in America, and city by city, it is believed, will grow up along the tracks. There will be a great number of stations, and it is the Government's purpose to make the rates for traffic low and to give the immigrants favorable terms and conditions. All building materials are found in more than sufficient quantity and of excellent quality. Horses and cattle are cheap and of fairly good breeds. The country needs only an intellect, industrious population to become prosperous. The cities on the caravan way from Klachta to the Ural Mountains have a considerable trade and are comfortable places in which to live. Houses, ordinary food, etc., are cheap, but all imported luxuries, such as coffee, tobacco etc., are extremely dear. But it is not impossible that the day will come when south Siberia can export products which it now must import.

PORBIDDEN TO WALK ON THE SIDEWALK. From The Chicago Mail.

From The Chicago Mail.

"Stone sidewalks are unknown in Maine," remarked a drummer from Portland at the Palmer House last night. "Pine is too plenty and sawed stone is too scarce to permit even the best towns of Maine to enjoy such evidences of metropolitan greatness. At Bath a few weeks ago an Indian woman who weighed about 300 pounds broke through a pine sidewalk twice and the town officials were panic stricken. The street commissioner immediately sought the mayor and informed that dignitary that a leviathan female had invaded the peaceful precincts of Bath, who was converting the sidewalks into kindling wood to the certain damage of the town and prospective damage to herself.

"If she breaks through the walk again," said

town and prospective damage to berself.

"If she breaks through the walk again, said
the commissioner, she may break her leg and the city
will be responsible for damages. What is to be done?"

"Why not arrest her for the malicious destruction of property? suggested the mayor.

"We couldn't prove the malicious intent to

destroy.'

"Then why not take her to jail for disorderly conduct and creating a disturbance?"

"We would have to show that her conduct was not only disorderly, but also that she was wilfully disorderly; she has not been warned to desist from her present course.'

"Then, by jingo. I'll do it. I'll issue an official proclamation prohibiting the old girl from walking on our sidewalks. If she wants to visit Eath she'll have to walk in the middle of the streets hereafter or take the consequences.' or take the consequences."

"And he did it. The woman was served with a notice that the city of Bath would not be responsible for any damages which might result thereafter from her walking on the sidewalks."

THE QUEEN'S PHOTOGRAPHS

From The Photographic News.

From The Photographic News.

Her Majesiy, the Queen, is supposed to have the largest collection extant of photographic portraits of notabilities of her time, from the portraits of kings, queens, emperors and empresses downward. They begin in the early dawn of the art of making sunpictures—in the days of those daguerreotypes on metallic surfaces which generally required you to hold them sideways before you could get a view of their rather pale and feeble traits. Hence they embrace the whole history of the art and are thoroughly representative of the progress of photography. If reproduction of all in some permanent process be impossible a selection might be made which would be well worth preserving for the information of future generations. Unfortunately, time is no respecter of photographs, Royal or otherwise, and many of the most interesting must show signs of fading. The collection would justify the appointment of a Royal photographer, one of whose duties it would be to watch the collection, and copy those which are considered worthy of preservation before they fade.

REVAMPING A RAILROAD

HOW THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC GOT INTO WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 5.-In looking over a private ournal of the late Martin H. Cassell. of illings was a warm personal friend of Go Yates, and United States Senator in 1867, an interest ing account is disclosed of the inception and attent. way of the now magnificent Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, a branch of the great Penns, Ivania Railington was rescued from its "mossback" and made the pride of America and the rival of Euro pean capitals, and is an example of the pluck, energy and sagacity of the people of the great Northwest In this instance the States of Illinois and Missout were grandly represented. It was in January, 1867, that Mr. Garrett, president

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, came near strang.

ling the pending House bill which was before a

Senate Committee of the District of Columbia. Columbia Co now president of the Bultimore and Potomac Balless Company, found that Mr. Garrett had succeeded in side-tracking a favorable action of the committee by presenting arguments that the Baltimore and Okto Nation, and that Congress should reward his mat which had furnished transportation for troops and sp plies and saved the city from being captured by the rebels in 1861. This was the situation of affairs when Gideon L. Walker, of New-York, introduced Colonel Bowie to J. W. Parish, of Illinois, who was then in Washington. Colonel Bowie made his wants known to Parish and was impressed that he coult help him out of the difficulty to some way, and per posed to Parish to transfer to him the Maryland chan ter, which called for lateral branches, that he night form a syndicate to secure the charter and right of way into the District of Columbia and build the road Parish immediately accepted the offer, and taking Mr. Walker with him called upon his friend Martin Cassell, who was made the third man of the synd John B. Clark, jr., of Missouri, was the consulted and he became the fourth man. then thought advisable to enlist the services of John W. Forney, who was the Secretary of the United States senate, and also the proprietor of "The Philadelphia Press" and "The Washington Chronicle." These paper were needed to help create an honest sentiment for the nterprise. Mr. Clark was delegated to go to Philads. phia to secure Mr. Forney's co-operation, which he did. but with much difficulty, however, before Mr. Former finally consented to join the company. Upon Me centlemen was held, and it was deemed expedient to secure the necessary influence to get alongside of the Northern Central Railroad Company, whose terminal was at Baltimore, and make this road an ally to the Parish and Clark were appointed a committee to wait upon Clinton Lloyd, who was the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and who had many friends among the Northern Central of Mr. Lloyd without hesitation saw a help his friends, and he became the sixth member of the new syndicate, and promised to put his shoulder to cess, these six gentlemen were sure they could create a sentiment in the Senate Committee among their frinds and get the desired charter through Cons

To get legal control of the Baltimore and Potonse charter of the State of Maryland, they all met the next day in Baltimore and employed ex-Governo Pratt, of Maryland, to draw up the papers necessar to transfer the Maryland charter to the aforesait sy dicate. On their return to Washington, in compar with Robert T. Van Horn, M. C., from Missouri, who is now president of "The Kansas City Daily Journal" Company, they called upon Senator John B. Henderson who was an active member of the Senate District Conmittee, and a strong plea was made by Colonel Van Horn, Parish, Cassell and Clark for the new road to the National Capital. Senator Henderson was the oughly inspired, and promised his best efforts. Senstor Yates was next visited, and he at once saw the great necessity of another through road from the North west to the Capital City. He said the building of of Washington, and be a great ble-sing to the travelling public. Senators Ben Wade, Charles Summer, M. Morrill and other members of the Senate Dis trict Committee were thoroughly in favor of the bil which was reported favorably to the Senate, and in a few days was taken up and passed. President Johnson signed the bill on February 5, 1807, Right of way was secured, and immediately thereafter chief engineer with a corps of assistants were engaged in locating the line between Washington and more, and contracts for grading were given out

om the Legislature a repeal of the lateral class of the Baltimore and Potomac charter, would render Colonel Lloyd, Parish and ex-Governor Pratt, who was retained as counsel, made a vigorous fight against Mr. Garrett, who had a host of followers be Money is unknown among the people, all trade hind him. Colonel Oden Bowle, the president of the the Maryland State Senate, was an indefatigable worker toward defeating the opposition. According to the requirements of the Baltimore and Ohlo charter, a capitation tax of 30 cents on each passenger travelling over the Washington branch went into the State treasury annually. This was a strong argument made against the Baltimore and Potomac, as it would lessen the State revenue by permitting the building of a rival road to Washington. It was difficult to answer this argument, except that the travelling public of the ountry would appreciate lower rates and better facilties. Mr. Garrett and his friends made a hard fight and at one time came near carrying the Legisla but an adjournment came without interfering with the charter.

Mr. Garrett went to Annapolis and tried

delay more capital was needed, and Mr. Lloyd was nuthorized to visit Harrisburg, Penn., and consult with J. Don Cameron, president of the Northern Central Railroad Company, whom he succeeded in enlisting in connection with Colonel Tom Scott, George W. Cass and others of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company original owners for \$150,000, and reimburse them for what money they had expended in grading and other expenses; the road to be built without unnecessary delay and in first-class order. The public will now cheerfully attest that this pledge has been faithfully

To be consistent, the Maryland Legislature subst quently repealed the capitation tax clause in the Baltimore and Ohio charter, but not until after mil-tions of dollars had been unjustly collected from passes travel over this road in order to get into Washington

The benefactors of the people of Washington b ome of them yet live to enjoy the beauties and growth of the Capital. Summer. Yates, Wade and Morrill of the senate, and Thad Stevens, E. C. Ingersoll and Bob Schenck of the House, with Cassell. Walker and Forner, who helped to pioneer the new road to Washington, have passed over to the silent majority, but can low from the battlements of the Celestial City with Pile upon the "City of Magnificent Distances." Senata John B. Henderson can take an earthly view his good work for Washington from his beautiful hee on the heights of Sixteenth-st. Senator Culion, she was then a member of the House and a strong size cate of the bill, can greatly appreciate the wonderful improvements of Washington from his "Highing Terrace" home in Massachusetts-ave. So can his cilleague. General John F. Farnsworth, who retired from Congress years ago and is no "Tving contentedly or Capitol Hill, directly opposite the Capitol grantis, who, no doubt, when he looks back feels proud of its part he took back in the sixties. Colonel Van Horn visits the Capitol City every winter to do good. John B. Clark may look over the road from his official desk in the Pension Office. Unifor Lloyd from his legal work may look with pride upon the railrod corpse he assisted in galvanizing fine fife, and Joseph W. Partish is as active to day in pushing matters for the benefit of the Capitol ns when he dug out the Baltmore and Potomac charter from the grave where Garrett & Company had imagined it consigned to eternal sleep. schenck of the House, with Cassell. Walker and Forner,

EARL GREY.

From The London Star.

From The London Star.

Earl Grey's filness is regarded with much anxiety in his native county of Northamberland. He will enter his ninetieth year in seven weeks' time, and his progration at the beginning of winter is seriously viewed by his friends. Earl Grey was sitting in Parliament for Winchelsea some years before Lord Sallsbury was form. At one time he seemed destined for high office, but soon after his father, the Premier's, death he developed a cross-bench mind, and has since then been increasingly dismal in his forebodings of National decay. He is passionately fond of his home at Howick, close to the Northumberland coast, where he has buried him the Northumberland coast, where he has buried him self for many years, occasionally reminding the world of his existence by his long and old-fashioned letters in "The Times." His heir is Mr. Albert Grey, sometime member for the Tyneside division of Northumberland, and now better known as a director of the South African Company.

The hill near Jerusalem where the crucifizion of Jesus occurred is formed of limestone. The shores of the Dead Sea are lined with pumice stone, showered on of some volcano that destroyed Sedom and Gomerah which cities finally sank beneath the waters of the Dead Sea.—(Mechan's Monthly for December.